

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

The Powers of the President—Their Dangerous Growth.

There are those who profess to be greatly alarmed at the growing tendency in our country to diminish the powers of the Executive. We are treated to declamatory leaders in some of the public journals upon the dangers of the exercise of too much power by Congress. We confess that we do not share these apprehensions. On the contrary, aside from all temporary considerations, we regard the disposition to check and restrain the powers of the Executive as one of the most healthy indications of our times. It has for a long time been apparent to our best thinkers and observers, that the great and growing danger in our Government was from the expansion of Executive power and privileges far beyond any limit that was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and far too much for the safety of our free institutions. The mere growth of the country alone has extended the patronage of the President to an enormous degree, while under the rule of the slave power which so long cursed the country there was a constant augmentation of Executive influence to accomplish the sectional ends of that hateful oligarchy. It was not until the rule of the Executive interference to direct and control the legislation of Congress grew up during the administration of James Buchanan this was carried to such an unblinking extent, that in the great Lecompton controversy the agents of the Executive might be found regularly in the halls of Congress directing the movements of their partisans, and with their hands and pockets full of bribes in the shape of commissions for lucrative offices wherewith to buy up the members of easy virtue. The Executive was generally reported at that time to have boasted that he would put the Lecompton Constitution, pure and simple, through Congress within a given number of days. During the years which marked the rise and growth of the Republican party, it was a common occurrence for the President to pension off with a good fat office every recreant member of Congress who by selling himself out to the slave power had incurred retribution at the hands of his outraged and indignant constituency. Andrew Johnson was brought up and politically educated in this corrupt school of politics. Indeed, he was one of its bright and shining lights. Hence, when, by that terrible tragedy which time seems only to shroud in deeper mystery, he suddenly found himself in possession of the Presidency, he at once began to put in practice all the maxims and precedents which the slave power had given him. Unfortunately, the tremendous exigencies of the war had temporarily blinded the people to the use of extraordinary powers by the Executive, or Andrew Johnson's very first attempt to arrogate to himself the settlement of the vast problem of reconstruction would have aroused the nation instantly to its danger. The awakening, however, soon came, and it was seen to what a fearful extent Executive usurpation had grown up and fortified itself. With the downfall of the slave power the national sense was quickened and its perceptions enlightened. The unparalleled treachery of the present Executive, his attempts to defraud the nation of the just fruits of its victories over treason and rebellion; his persistent refusal to execute the laws, and his general attitude of defiance to the popular will, have brought this whole question of the dangerous growth of Executive power prominently before the people. It should now be forever settled. And it should be done, in our opinion, by reducing that power to the very lowest possible constitutional limits. It is the sheerest nonsense to talk about danger from Congress. It is like talking about the people being in danger from themselves. If self-government is safe, then Congress is safe, for Congress is the direct representative of the people. Every two years the lower House and one-third of the upper come from the people. It is, therefore, impossible that Congress should endanger the liberties of the people. It is the supreme power in the Government, made so by the Constitution—and necessarily so in a republic. But we have found, in our experience as a nation, this Executive, one-man power growing far beyond its constitutional limits. We now behold it dayying the will of the people. It is time that it were restrained and brought into proper subjection. It will be fully powerful enough when it exercises only those functions with which the plain letter of the Constitution endows it. The Tenure of Office bill was a step in the right direction, but it was only a step. The Executive should be stripped of his vast patronage. It is a terrible instrument of corruption. It is unnecessary to the proper fulfillment of his duties, and is a constant temptation to doing wrong. Under that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments, the President might be stripped almost entirely of the appointing power; and by distributing the control of the patronage of the Government among various independent repositories, it would cease to become a source of improper and unconstitutional influence in the Government. We are tired of seeing the President

attempt to interfere with and shape the legislation of the country. It is shameful to behold him buying up votes and seeking to carry elections with the bribery of office. It is disgusting to witness his pettifogging attempts to evade the plain intent of the laws and avoid their faithful execution. It is alarming to see him defiantly set at naught the popular will, and assume an attitude of hostility to the people such as no crowned head in Europe would dare to occupy. The remedy for all this is to apply the pruning-knife of the Constitution, and lop off these huge branches of Executive usurpation, reduce the President's power to the minimum, make him feel that he is the people's servant, and not their master; and in this particular case of Andrew Johnson, if he persists in his warfare upon the Constitution and the people, promptly bring him to answer at the bar of the Senate for his crimes and misdemeanors.

General Grant Interposes. The action of the General of our armies in finally issuing the order removing General Sickles, again caused a doubt to pass through the mind of the people as to whether he was really determined to throw himself in the path of the Executive madman, or permit him to undo the work of months. It seems, however, that after a careful examination of the Reconstruction act, the General disowned that he had no authority under it to prevent the removal of any district commander, and he therefore consented to what he had not the alternative of refusing. In order, however, to show to the people that, as far as the law allowed him, he was determined to prevent any counter revolution in the progress of reconstruction, he immediately issued the direction that the 'District Commanders will make no appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.'

This brief order reveals to us two very important facts in the condition of public affairs. In the first place, it shows us that, so far as legal, General Grant intends to stop the President in his headlong career. It declares in advance that, so far as it is allowable, he will act as the great mass of the loyalists of the land demand, and will not be driven from what he esteems his duty by reason of a threatened rupture with the Executive. This, in itself, is a great declaration, and one so unmistakably made that we shall be both surprised and grieved if, through any tacit assent of the General in the future, Mr. Johnson is allowed to go one jot or one tittle beyond what he is authorized to do by law. The second revelation afforded by the order is that, in the opinion of General Grant, it is necessary to prevent the newly appointed district commanders from doing that which, if left alone, they would be likely to do. It is really the same as expressing a belief that the people of the North cannot rely with confidence on the new appointees, and that, should they be left to themselves, they would probably re-instate in power the Rebel officials removed by their predecessors. This is an extreme view of the meaning of the order, and we earnestly hope that our deductions may not be warranted by events. But it expresses a doubt as to whether or not the district commanders would act as forbidden, and implies a hesitancy in General Grant's mind as to implicitly trusting them without previous directions. The order itself is well calculated to cause renewed confidence in the loyal determination of Grant to stand by the principles of the Republican party, and is a death-knell to the hope of Wells and the band of ex-officials of the South, who have been spending their money in Washington in their endeavors to regain office with the removal of the present commanders, and who, in the hour of victory, thus found their fruit within their reach turn to ashes at their touch.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Six solid columns of what seems to be a rehearsal of the Federalist and Story on the subject of the Judiciary, have been laid before the President by Binckley on the removal of General Sickles. It may be very good and very true and all that, but then it is well to speculate how many people will read it. There was Mr. Johnson, who possibly read it, and Mr. Binckley, who certainly did. Then there are telegraph operators who read portions of the synopsis; and a number of printers each read a "take," and the proof-reader had to wade through it all; but these are all that we can think of who have in all human probability become acquainted with its contents. We have been speculating under what possible circumstances a man might be induced to read it through. We thought of railroad travelling in New Jersey, and waiting for a train, and all the other moments when *enemi* is fearfully powerful. But we have yet to find one special case in which for relief the victim would turn to the opinion of Binckley. It is worse than Mr. Johnson's speeches on his Western tour.

OUR BARBARISM.—On Saturday and Sunday the papers of our city contained in full an account of a brutal prize fight, in which two athletes sought to batter each other and gain a stake. This contest, we are told, was witnessed by some three thousand people, and took place within twenty-one miles of Cincinnati. The fact that the event was known days beforehand, that it was telegraphed all over the country, and sixty-one reporters notified to be present, is a sad commentary on the vigilance of the Ohio authorities. That in this civilized age such a brutal exhibition should be tolerated, prevents our reproaching the ancients for their love of the gladiatorial contests, or the bull-fight or cock-pit of modern days. An attempt is being made to give some good qualities to the victor because he started a subscription to aid his almost dying foe, but \$60 is a poor claim to respectability, and despite his assumed generosity the contestant remains no better than the brute creation—in fact, we give the preference to brutes.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—The removal of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, seems to be the chief object of the professional politicians who have the ear of the President. There is just one interest that would be promoted by the removal of this faithful officer, and that is the interest of fraud on the revenue in connection with distilled spirits. In Commissioner Rollins the perjured plunderers who are flooding the country with untaxed whisky have found a vigilant and relentless enemy, and it is from them that this effort for his removal comes. We trust that, for the sake of the revenue, they may be unsuccessful.

THE DEAD OF THE MONTH.—The New York World gives a list of the deaths which it has been called upon to record during the month just closed. It tells us that from Europe the cable brought intelligence on two successive days of the death of two men illustrious in science and surgery—Professor Michael Faraday, of England, and M. Velpeau, of France. Our columns have also recorded the death of Marie Sophie Amelle, ex-Queen of Naples; Mira Abdy, a well-known English authoress; Ira Aldridge, the celebrated negro actor; and Cardinal Louis Altieri, the distinguished Roman Catholic prelate. On this side of the water we have lost by death Pierre Flavian Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec; Rev. Jeremiah Day, the venerable President of Yale College; ex-Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee; Pierce Butler, a Southern lawyer and politician; Judges W. W. Schurman, of New York, and James Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; Doctors John C. Warren and James Jackson, two of the most distinguished physicians of Massachusetts; and William A. Bradley, of Washington.

NAPOLEON'S MEANING.—The Herald, with its usual owl-like show of wisdom, examines the speeches of Napoleon, and concludes:—"The conclusion to which we feel ourselves driven by a review of the entire situation is, that Napoleon is desirous of peace; that he has convinced himself that the French people are desirous of peace; that, therefore, we shall have no war unless war becomes such a necessity as shall compel the public assent of France. There is nothing of which Napoleon, in later years particularly, has shown himself so ambitious as to be the exponent of the public mind of France. France, it is now manifest, does not wish war. Our conviction, therefore, is that we shall have none."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Cause of the Defects of the Reconstruction Acts. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Some of the papers, in copying the law, have omitted a clause regarding the defects in the last Supplementary Reconstruction act, undertake to correct your correspondents by attributing such defects to the action of the Senate generally. Now, every one who was here during the session knows better. The so-called "conservatism of the Senate" expressed itself in doing as to the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the President from removing the civil officers of the United States, and in the House yielded. But the chief defect in the law, which is the limited power conferred upon General Grant, was directly the result of manipulations of a Conference Committee. Every one present will remember the forcible appeals of Mr. Schuchert, of Pennsylvania, against sending the bill to a Conference Committee, whose report must necessarily be voted on blindly, and the result has shown the wisdom of his position. It was the same under the whip and spur of Stanberry's opinion, which had just declared that there was no power in the President to remove district commanders to make removals. "Well," said Congress, "if it be not there, let's put it there." And they did. "Now," said they, "let's give General Grant the same power." And they did—and stopped just short of the mark. A section of three lines, investing General Grant with all the power which the district commanders would have exercised more than the three whole sections which it took to give him the power to make and unmake officers. But the incident which is presented here helps to explain this shortsightedness in part. At that time many Republicans had much faith in General Grant, and a prominent Senator said to me that Grant would do better than he is what his friends say he is, he will have a chance to show it.

Another point in some of the papers entirely overlooked. They say if Grant has not sufficient power under the acts he is General-in-Chief, and his subordinates must obey the orders he may issue. Even the Secretary of War, and Grant the President's subordinate, and he must obey all his orders, though they may overrule everything he does. It would be a height of folly to undertake to contradict or refute a title of the misstatements and gross exaggerations that have been inspired at the White House during the last week, regularly and correspondingly, in the interviews between the President and General Grant. Yet some of them are so utterly devoid of fact, and yet so ingeniously stated, that they may possibly be credited in questions where their source and subject are not fully understood. In one of these accounts General Grant is represented as pleading the yellow fever as a reason why General Hancock should not be sent to New Orleans, and as failing to make that objection to the President. The facts simply are, that when the President broached the subject of transferring commanders of the Fifth District, General Grant urged this as one of the incidental objections, and sent to the President General Sheridan's reports on the subject, in which it was recommended that Hancock be at that time be permitted to remain away, as the presence of unacquainted persons would tend to greatly increase the mortality. This is all there is of that story. Other points are equally untrue. Where the President is represented as intimating to General Grant that his letter smacked of insubordination, and that the latter was supposed to respond, and where also, the President is represented as telling General Grant that if every order he should issue should provoke from him a political essay, affairs must come to a standstill, it must be understood that the President made such remarks to the correspondent who gives the account of the interview, and never said any such thing to General Grant. In conclusion, the last interview on the Hancock-Sheridan order was sought by the President, if there was any seeking about it. During this interview General Grant told the President that he considered the injunction of privacy removed from his letter on the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a lengthy interview with General Grant yesterday, and returned to his home in the evening, expressing decidedly radical sentiments.—N. Y. Times. The President's Despatch. The recent order of General Grant that "District Commanders will make no appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between General Grant and the President. There is no good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless. The Reconstruction act vests in the General commanding the armies the same powers as are conferred upon District Commanders, in regard to removals and appointments, and, therefore, the order of General Grant is considered merely as notice in advance that he would disapprove of such appointment as he indicates.—N. Y. Tribune. A DEAD LICK.—The lincas which wounded M. Batty, and led to a general order of the Paris police prohibiting wild-beat "hauers" from exhibiting their art in future, died after a Caesarian operation performed by a veterinary surgeon.

PRINCE ALFRED AT RIO.

Arrival at Rio Janeiro of the Duke of Edinburgh. Rio Janeiro, August 1.—The general news here of the arrival of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, in his ship the Galatea, The Royal Captain was saluted by the salute of 21 guns, and the royal standard arrived, with twenty-one guns—his royal standard flying at the mast. The Admiral was on board the Galatea, but the royal standard supercedes all things. He is, at any rate, the royal Duke came on shore, where he was met by a crowd of young men. At 4 p.m. the Monday after, his Royal Highness was entertained at a ball given by the British residents, who treated him right royally. He left the next day for the Cape of Good Hope, on his voyage round the world. The Prince is described—for I have not seen him—as a young man of a Georgian stamp. Now, I have never seen any of the young men of the last—namely, George the Fourth. He may be, but I do not know. At any rate, it is to be hoped that when he gets to the Cape of Good Hope he will have sufficiently nerved his wild oats not to propose to serve out "old Grey"—the Governor when he was last there—; stuffing a lot of stones in the old gentleman's bed, "old Grey," being then Governor of the Cape, for which practice young M. Batty, at the present moment, is in the dock. On the 18th the Prince and the Count d'Eu visited the naval arsenal and examined the five iron-clads which are now building, and the dry-dock at the Arsenal, and the Emperor's Majesty the Emperor visited the Prince on board the frigate. On the following morning Mr. Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Rio, gave a grand ball in honor of the Prince, at which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the Count and Countess d'Eu, were present, besides the Ministers of State, of the army and navy and Brazilian and foreign residents. The Imperial family and the Prince only retired between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the Ministers of State, Mr. Thornton, and the English, French, and American Admirals were also honored with invitations. On the night of the 23d, the British residents of Rio de Janeiro offered his Royal Highness a splendid ball at the magnificent rooms of the Casino. The Imperial family honored the ball with their presence. His Royal Highness twice danced with the Emperor's Majesty, and Mrs. Thornton, and the second with Mrs. Gunning. The Prince retired at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, and the Imperial family immediately retired to their chambers. The ball broke up at 4 o'clock. On the morning of the 23d ult., the Galatea left for the Cape of Good Hope.—N. Y. Herald.

THE PARIS POOR.—A recent return of the indigent class in Paris gives the following particulars:—In Paris, in 1863, there were 40,056 families, consisting of 101,570 individuals; in 1866 this number was increased, and the return was 40,644 families, comprising 105,119 individuals—that is, an increase of 588 families and 349 individuals. In the population of Paris one person out of 1712 is a registered and relieved pauper. The richest quarters is the "fashionable ninth arrondissement" (l'Hyères), in which there is only one pauper out of 5365 inhabitants; the poorest is the "Gobelins," where one out of 621 persons is a pauper. That three-fourths of the persons seeking relief in Paris do not really belong to the city, but are country people tempted to Paris by what seems to them—persons totally ignorant of the increased rate of living there—fabulous wages. The average relief afforded has been 48f. 65c. per individual.

How to GET FRESH AIR.—The London Telegraph says:—"A daring inventor is to bring the fresh air up to London, like the milk, and the mud and the refuse water. Mr. Thomas, of Deptford, a carpenter, sees his way to a plan of pumping pure and cold rural atmosphere into the capital. The pure air is to pass through iron tunnels; the cold air is to go through other tunnels, and through ice-houses; iron pipes are to branch off to the various streets and roads, while smaller pipes are to be furnished for the houses, etc. Pure air may be obtained at the distance of Chislehurst Common. By this invention, says the projector, it might be conveyed to any court, alley, or other close place—a plan which, in case of fever or cholera, would be most invaluable."

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA.—In 1865 the imports into the Australian colonies reached £35,000,000, and the exports \$30,000,000. Within the last sixteen years New South Wales and Victoria have yielded £150,000,000 worth of gold, and New South Wales has produced 5,000,000 tons of coal. South Australia has also, within the last ten years, exported £5,000,000 worth of copper. The tonnage of Australasian vessels which arrived at Australasian ports in 1865 was 2,000,000, and a similar amount of tonnage left those ports during the same period. Forty years ago the number of horses, cattle, and sheep in Australia was under 400,000; the number is now nearly 35,000,000.

PNEUMATIC.—The number of telegraphic despatches received at the central station in Paris has increased so considerably that the administration, finding it impossible to send them by porters in all directions to their respective destinations, has adopted a plan for the speedy transmission of letters. A continuous series of iron tubes, six-five millimetres, two and a half inches in diameter, has been laid down from the central office in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain to the Hotel des Postes, and back again to the central office. Each cylinder may contain as many as forty despatches, and a new one is sent off every ten minutes.

DUNN'S GO OFF.—A military anecdote comes from the Cape of Good Hope. The Eighty-sixth foot, under orders for the fever-stricken Mauritius, was landed and sent into camp near Port Elizabeth, there to remain until the sugar colony should have a clean bill of health. In order to test the condition of their arms, one round of blank cartridge per man was served out; but when the command came to fire a volley, four hundred and fifty-two rifles missed fire.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NOTICE.—THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the various Precincts of the City of Philadelphia will, in accordance with the revised City Charter, meet at the various Precinct Headquarters and organize Division Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, at 6 o'clock. By order of Republican City Executive Committee, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President. JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Treasurer. 511 1/2

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENALTY of one per cent will be added upon all City taxes on the 1st day of September next; two per cent after the 1st day of October; and three per cent after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELLY, Receiver of Taxes. 52 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Company Officers for COMPANY A, PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., will be held at the City Arsenal on FRIDAY EVENING, September 5, between 7 and 9 o'clock. By order of the BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of \$200,000 on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on their legal representatives, at 115 ARCH STREET. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 215

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COB & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets to No. 145, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES.—No. 145, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 754 1/2

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 30, 1867. The mails for PHILADELPHIA, PA., per steamer HENRY DRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, September 3, at 6 o'clock A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. It CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXFLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the addition of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at \$50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture. A model of the boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORE, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 524 1/2

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. S. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 1/2

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS. Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches. Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc. at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 67 CHESTNUT STREET. College now open. Catalogues furnished on application. Evening sessions after September 15. \$24 smwtwp

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 243 FRANKFORD ROAD. PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the balance of their shares, are hereby notified that the same interest thereon, are hereby notified that the said interest shall be called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867. By order of the Board, JACOB BINDER, President. 52 1/2

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect hair restorer. Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Red Dye. Restores the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, New York. 45m 1/2

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!" LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR. It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4-00. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 145m 1/2

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PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold at most reasonable terms. New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent, tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. W. W. SCHOMACKER, No. 120 CHESTNUT ST. 4 1/2

FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1867. We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Government Bonds. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of \$21.75 taking in exchange U. S. 5s of 1861, \$23.50 do. do. 5-20 of 1862, \$27.50 do. do. 5-20 of 1863, \$39.50 do. do. 5-20 of 1864, \$47.50 do. do. 5-20 of 1865, \$57.50 do. do. 5-20 of '66, Jan. & July, \$67.00 do. do. 5-20 of '67, \$75.00 do. do. 5-20 of '68, \$82.50 do. do. 7-30 of '69, Aug. issue, \$91.25 do. do. 7-30 of '70, June issue, \$100.00 do. do. 7-30 of '71, July issue. (For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. 5 1/2

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co. FOR THE SALE OF THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery. All kinds of Government taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 5 1/2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES. THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESTNUT Street Sole Agents for Pennsylvania. 6 1/2

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER, S. E. CORNER TENTH and CHESTNUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED. Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 121 1/2

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Onagris and Elk horns. The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 1/2

MEDICAL. RHEUMATISM. NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY. SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS. There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT. The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effects, while suffered for years, until the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by DR. J. P. FITLER, One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty. DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY Contains no Mercury, Calomel, Iodine, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious. All advice free of charge. Prepared at No. 29 South FOURTH St. Advice gratis, sent by mail. 15 1/2

WANTS. WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man married man a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address A. E. Office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 25

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE by a young man nineteen years old. Has some knowledge of Book-keeping, Bookbinding, and other business. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, N. E. corner FIFTH and PINE Streets. 25

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCATED AND JUBILEE DAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. BOHNS, A. M., Head Master. 25

NOTICE—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, September 2, the P. M. Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued. A. F. MUNDY, Agent. 25